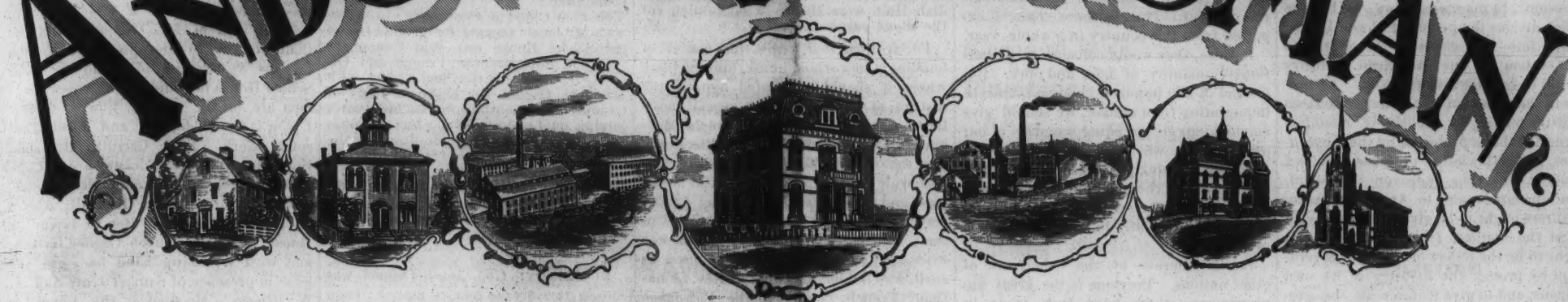


THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN



Andover, everywhere and always, first, last,—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

VOL. I.

ANDOVER, MASS., APRIL 20, 1888.

NO. 28

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Summary of Daily News.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

U. S. Minister Phelps arrives in New York; he says his visit has no public significance.
Bank robbery at St. Johnsville, N. Y., \$10,000.

Fires: Shoe establishments in Haverhill, \$50,000; on Fort Hill Square, Boston, \$60,000; a New York pier and Calcutta ship lying at the pier, the ship being towed out to the Jersey flats and scuttled; Lane's Block, Middlebury, Vt., \$25,000; in hotel and other buildings, Wheeling, W. Va.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

William O'Brien arrested again in Ireland for speaking at a public meeting, but admitted to bail.

Fires: Tenement block in Natick, \$10,000; Mobile & Ohio round house and engines at E. Cairo, Ky.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

Four railroad accidents. N. Y. and Washington express collides with locomotive in Philadelphia; several persons injured. Engine derailed on Jacksonville and Cedar Keys road; engineer killed. Collision on the C. B. & Q. Road at Creston, Iowa; fireman killed and others injured. Collision on "Frisco" Road in Indian Territory; engineer and fireman killed.

Boulanger elected from the Department du Nord by a majority of nearly 100,000.
Rev. Dr. Courtenay preaches his farewell sermon at St. Paul's church, Boston.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

Emperor Frederick reported in a critical condition; pneumonia feared.

Mr. Conkling pronounced better.
Prohibition constitutional amendment has passed both branches of N. Y. legislature.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

More favorable reports from Kaiser Frederick.

Cutter, who attempted to murder his brother-in-law in Malden, a few weeks ago, arrested in Boston.

W. H. Hawley, a prominent druggist in Danbury, Ct., shoots his brother-in-law; the affair was mixed up with a domestic quarrel.

Nicholls (democrat), elected governor of Louisiana, by large majority.

Fires: Fourteen stores at Exeter, Neb.; City Brewery at Peoria, Ill.; Canadian Granite Canal Basin at Ottawa, Canada [what was burned, the granite or the canal?]; Elm Hotel at Unity, N. H.; woman fatally burned by kerosene lamp accident in Boston.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

Emperor Frederick said to be worse; blood poisoning is feared.

Governor Ames has a brilliant reception at his residence on Commonwealth Avenue.

Fires: in Senator Leland's stables at Palo Alto, Cal., seven famous horses burned, \$100,000; in wood and coal buildings, North Adams.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

The German Emperor is no better.

French Chamber of Deputies convenes; Boulanger enthusiastically cheered; vote of confidence in government passed 379 to 177.

Bill for admission of South Dakota passes U. S. Senate.

Business portion of Monmouth Centre, Me., burned.

Various News Items.

Business is quietly progressing under the gilded dome on Beacon Hill. The House has passed to be engrossed the bill to authorize the Boston & Maine R. R. to purchase the Eastern R. R. and the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway R. R.; also the bill relating to the conduct of safe deposit, loan and trust companies.

A remonstrance against the exemption of laborers from the operation of the civil service law, signed by Ex-Gov. Robinson, Ex-Mayor Green, and hundreds of the first men of the state, was received by the House.

A bill offering a bounty for the destruction of seals—which are numerous and harmful at the mouth of Ipswich River—passed to a third reading in the Senate, and the House concurred with the Senate in adding Memorial Day to the other holidays (Thanksgiving, Christmas and Fast), on which the sale of liquor is to be prohibited.

The Senate refused to reject, as desired by the Liquor Law Committee, the bill that license fees should go into the State treasury, and also the High License bill. The House accepted a bill granting \$200 increase of salary to Chas. A. De Courcy of Lawrence, Assistant District Attorney, against the previous action of the Senate, giving "leave to withdraw." The Committee on labor reported, through Mr. Manning of Andover, a bill to provide that minors under 18 and women, shall not be employed in any mercantile establishment more than 10 hours in any one day, except when a different apportionment is made in order to make a shorter day's work for one day in the week.

In Congress, the battle of arguments on the tariff question has begun. Mr. Mills of Texas and Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania speaking at length in the House. Mr. Allen of our district introduced a bill instructing the secretary of war to furnish a condemned cannon to the town of Methuen. As a result of the discussion on the postage of seeds between Canada and the state, in which Col. Allen has taken a lively part, the House calls on the Postmaster-general for information as to the treaty. The Washington gossip now is that Minister Phelps may be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

There is an unusual number of deaths to be recorded for the past week.

Roscoe Conkling died in New York on Wednesday morning, after a long illness resulting from a sudden and severe cold contracted during the terrible storm of March 12. He was one of the best known public men in the Empire State, which he represented in Congress from 1858, at first in the House of Representatives, then in the Senate until 1881. In that year he had a notable difficulty with President Garfield on the question of Senatorial right to control Executive appointments. Not liking the man appointed Collector of New York, he resigned his seat in the Senate—shortly before the assassination of General Garfield—and returned home, asking for a re-election. His failure to secure this ended his public career, although President Arthur, after his accession, offered him a place on the Supreme Bench. Like Mr. Arnold in England, he always commanded admiration for his genius and ability, although often failing to win the sympathy or following of the people. His leadership of the famous "300"

delegates at the Chicago Convention of 1880 in support of General Grant for a "third term," and compelling the party to nominate Arthur for Vice-president, are instances of his imperious will and masterly sagacity. His age was fifty-eight.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, the English critic and essayist, died very suddenly of heart disease in Liverpool, on Monday. He was a son of Dr. Thomas Arnold, the celebrated master of Rugby, and has achieved a wide reputation by the originality and breadth of his works, of which "Culture and Anarchy," "Literature and Dogma," "God and the Bible," "Last Essays on Church and State," were perhaps the best known. His coming to Andover at the time of his American visit in the fall of 1883, and his lecture (on "Numbers") in the Academy Hall, is remembered with great interest by all who had the rare pleasure of hearing him. He had come to Liverpool to welcome his daughter, Mrs. Whittridge of New York, who landed from the steamer an hour after his death.

Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, for many years a distinguished physician in New York, died on Friday aged fifty-seven. He was professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and established eye and ear infirmaries in that city and in Brooklyn. He was a promoter of the United States Sanitary Commission, of the Union League Club, and of the first society in New York for health reform.

John R. G. Hassard, LL. D., a celebrated musical critic and at one time managing editor of the *New York Tribune*, died on Wednesday. One remarkable exhibition of his genius and skill was his unravelling of the famous Tilden cipher dispatches.

Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D. D., for nearly fifty years connected as professor and president with Marietta College, died at Hartford on Wednesday. He was seventy-three years old.

Rev. David Brigham, one of the oldest ministers in New England, died at Bridgewater on Wednesday, in his ninety-fourth year. He studied theology with Drs. Emmons and Ide, and had pastorates at East Randolph (Holbrook), Frammingham and Bridgewater.

Mr. William Merritt, who died at Charlestown on Sunday, was for seventeen years previous to 1873, Superintendent of the Boston & Maine R.R.; he was a native of Marblehead, and seventy-four years old.

Prof. Wm. F. Sherwin, President of the New England Chautauque Circle, instructor in the New England Conservatory of Music, and widely known in connection with his attendance at Sunday-school institutes, etc., died in Dorchester on Saturday, aged sixty-two; he was a native of Buckland in Western Massachusetts.

Rev. Dr. James Porter, whose name is familiar in the imprint of books published by the Methodist Book Concern, of which he was for several years the New York agent, died in Brooklyn, N. Y. on Monday, aged eighty. He was born in Middleboro.

Ephraim G. Squier, a recognized authority as to mound-building in the Mississippi Valley, and Central and South American Antiquities, died at Brooklyn, on Monday.

Rev. Dr. Charles D. Morris died on the same day at Gloucester. He was an able and eloquent preacher of the Baptist church, and was previously settled at Toledo, O.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Address upon the Tariff Question, Delivered in Andover in 1828.

BY MR. JOHN SMITH.

The question under discussion is known, I presume, to the most of you, to be one which divides the people of these United States into two classes. According to the system of one, American industry should be left to sustain itself. According to the system of the other American industry relating to the art of manufacturing should be protected by the Government. It is this latter principle, which I would at this time endeavor to defend. That encouragement to American manufacturers ought to be given for the benefit of the nation, I have no doubt. It ought to be the object of all wise government to protect the industry of its own citizens, and to give it force in the production of wealth. This is what I think must be the true policy, instead of giving employment to some hundreds of thousands of mechanics in workshops in Great Britain and elsewhere, and as many more in converting our cotton into cloth, would it not be better to first give full employment to our own citizens?

Great Britain pays us 10 cents per pound for cotton and returns it to us in a manufactured state, with its value enhanced four-fold. And this is but one article—viz. cotton cloth. The same may be said, only with much greater force, of iron-ware of every description and cutlery. Here we grow the cotton, raise the wool, have inexhaustible iron-mines, and no lack of ingenuity; and a more industrious people is not known on the globe; and now I would ask, Shall American industry be disregarded, these mechanics shut out of employment, and our farmers made destitute of a market for the produce of the soil?

It may be said, "Throw your ports open to a free trade, become wholly an agricultural people and you will have a foreign market for your produce." But I would say a foreign market is an uncertain market. Rather, we should encourage manufactures, and create a home market which will always be a sure market.

It is the policy of Great Britain to discourage our manufactures. Her agents in this country and many American citizens engaged in commerce tell us that it would be better to buy cloth than to make it. But what of all that? Are these real facts that can be supported, and that will bear investigation?

Suppose, for instance, that our manufactures should be destroyed or we had never had any, and depended upon another nation, would this contribute anything to the independence of the United States, which we are all so proud of? No, it would rather make us subject to other nations and to become, as it were, tools to be used as might suit the interests and whims of monarchs. Think you if we had no domestic manufactures, would cotton or woolen cloths have been imported and sold in this country at so low a rate? Our markets have been glutted with goods of foreign manufacture, for the very purpose of making an effort to crush us in the bud. That it has damaged us we will allow, but that we have not received a death-blow is evident; the speed of our spindles, and the swiftness and number of our shuttles testify that our vitals are not yet hurt. Still we are but in our infancy and need protection by the government; and we hope that a wise and judicious tariff will be found to be the true policy to administer happiness and increase the power and wealth of the nation.

It is in vain to tell us of the great cheapness of foreign fabrics. A cheap article is just as truly beyond the grasp of him who has no means to buy, as a high one.

Our agricultural interest is our greatest and all others should bend to it. Can we do nothing to invigorate it, and brighten the prospects which are before us? An exclusive dependence on a foreign market must lead us to ruin. Let us withdraw the support which we now give to the industry of other nations, and stimulate that of the country in which we live and multiply the vocations and extend the business of society as far as it can be done, by the protection of our own interests as a nation.

We will now suppose there are but half a million of persons manufacturing goods for us in Europe, though it would be nearer the truth to double this number, but we will rest it within bounds. Their subsistence, we will suppose, is drawn from European agriculture. Now if we could transport them to this country, there would instantly arise a demand for provisions. In one year they would require not less than nine hundred thousand barrels of flour. This is more than is exported from this country in a whole year.

Besides, they would consume a proportionate quantity of beef and pork. But instead of five hundred thousand citizens immigrating from abroad, we should give employment to an equal number of our own citizens who are idle for want of business. Think you that our farmers would not feel the good effects of this and a home market be secured for their produce would evidently follow from such a policy.

Let us improve by the experience of other nations. Previous to the great improvements which have been made in manufacturing by machinery in Great Britain, Asia laid her under tribute in consequence of the density of the population in Asia. And how has this all been effected? By the very same way which the true patriots' words offer for the American system. And what is this system? We must naturalize the arts in this country and use the means which the wisdom of nations has discovered to be effective, by protection through the establishment of a tariff. And what is this tariff? It has sometimes been called a "monster," a "wild beast let loose among the people to consume their substance." Is it so? The object of a tariff is to tax the produce of foreign industry, with the aim of protecting American industry. It may be said that this is to take the money out of the pockets of one part of the people and put it into the pockets of another part. It is not so! No man is obliged to buy the foreign article. He may perhaps dispense with it, or he may buy the American, or, if he chooses, go into the manufacturing of it.

Another objection may be stated and an argument brought forward like this: "Europe will not buy of us if we do not buy of her." But, as I have already hinted, Europe will look out for her own interests and leave others to look out for themselves. As long as Europe finds it for her interest to buy cotton and other productions of our soil from us, she will do it, whether we take her fabrics or not. Great Britain sacrifices nothing to gain the favor of any nation and why should we?

The great interests of this nation may be said to be three and I would assign them as appears to me to be their order: first, agriculture; second, manufactures; and third, commerce. The last two must bend to the former, and commerce must bend to manufactures.

Another objection may arise:—that protection will diminish the public revenue and finally compel us to internal taxation. All this is a matter of mere conjecture. National wealth is the source of all revenue and the American system will produce national wealth. This is the point for which I am contending, and consequently commerce must bend to the greater interest, viz., the manufactures.

AULD LANG-SYNE.

Old Times in Osgood District.

Mr. Henry Boynton, the last clerk of the Osgood district, has kindly allowed us to examine the ancient record book of the district. It is a thick, square volume, so substantially bound that it would have certainly stood the wear of the full century, if Wm. S. Jenkins, John B. Abbot and Herman Phelps, Selectmen of Andover, had not notified Mr. Clerk Boynton in March, 1806, that the town had voted to abolish the school districts, with which notification the old record ends.

The beginning of it is in 1793, the entry on the inside cover having that date, and the statement that the book was "given to the District by Messrs. Thomas Boynton, Jacob Osgood, Zebadiah Holt, Abiel Upton, John Flint and Peter French. The first meeting recorded was

ANDOVER, Jan'y 30th 1793
At a Meeting of the school district called

Blanchard District met on said day Mr. Jacob Osgood was chosen Moderator for said meeting Zebadiah Holt Clerk for said District for one year.

Voted to build a School House for said District provided a place can be found agreeable to the District this vote passed unanimously

Voted to chuse a Committee to take up the matter of building a School House and make a report at the adjournment of this Meeting. Mr. Jacob Osgood Mr. Thomas Boynton Mr. Timothy Ballard Mr. Zebadiah Holt were chosen a committee for the above purpose.

For at least four years this matter of building a new school-house, and the place where it should be located agitated the district, at its regular and special meetings. Jacob Osgood was always the Moderator and Zebadiah Holt the Clerk, except that occasionally Capt. Samuel Clark was made Moderator of the special meetings, and once (1799) Mr. Michael Crosby served, and once (1800), Mr. Abiel Upton. The old school house, which was evidently too old to be longer used as such, was the building sold to Rev. Jonathan French, moved to the Pursonage orchard and fitted up for a home for "Salem and Remy," as told in this column two weeks ago. These facts, together with the change of the name of the District, and other allusions of local interest in the West Parish, will appear in the following extracts:

Decemr 30th 1793 Voted to have a School kept this winter provided a place can be found convenient for the district. Voted to keep the School at Mr Jacob Osgood's House.

Voted that Mr Jacob Flint keep the sd School if he can be obtain'd for that purpose Voted to Chuse a Committee to see that the Seats and Benches are put in repair Mr Joseph Burt Mr Joshua Osgood Jr and Mr Abiel Upton a Committee for the above purpose.

Voted to Chuse Mr. Timothy Ballard as a Committee. in Addition to Mr. Jacob Osgood to hire a School Master.

The Jacob Flint referred to was without doubt a Reading boy, who had fitted for college at Phillips Academy and was then in his Senior year at Harvard College. He was afterwards the minister of Cohasset till his death in 1835. The "Seats" and "Benches" were apparently repaired for use at Mr. Osgood's. It would be an interesting confirmation of the above minutes if any residents of the Osgood District could recall the fact that their fathers or mothers attended that winter school at the old Osgood homestead under the instruction of Master Flint. It will be remembered that in this house, which is still standing, James Otis, the revolutionary patriot and orator, was instantly killed by lightning, ten years before.

Met Jan 4th 1794 at six o'clock in the afternoon at Mr Jacob Osgoods House. Voted to leave it out to Men out of the District to determine where a School House shall stand provided the district do not agree.

Voted to set the School House in the Center of the trail of the district Voted to Chuse a Committee to ascertain who Belongs to the said District and be able to report the same at the adjournment. Mr Abiel Upton Mr Joseph Burt a Committee for the above purpose.

Voted to Chuse a Committee to find the Center of Travil of the district Messrs Zebadiah Holt Michael Crosby Jedadiah Burt Jacob Osgood Abial Upton and Abijah Clark a Committee for the above purpose.

Nothing was done at the "adjournment" but to dissolve the meeting, but December 2, 1794, it was

Voted to set the School House within three or four rods of the Oak tree Standing in the Northwest Corner of Mr. Joshua Osgoods Pasture

Voted to Chuse a Committee to view the Old School House and report what will be for the Interest of the district to do with it. Capt Samuel Clark Mr Thomas Boynton and Mr Jacob Osgood, Committee

Voted to take the names of those Persons that were in favour of the proposed School House standing near the Oak tree Mentioned in the first vote Messrs Saml Clark Joshua Osgood Jr Obadiah Wood Abiel Upton Jeremiah Lovejoy Peter French Simon Crosby Jr Jacob Osgood Thomas Boynton Zebadiah Holt Timothy Ballard and Jacob Osgood were in favour of it

Two weeks later another meeting was held and a committee chosen to prepare a plan for the new School House, and authority given to Mr Jacob Osgood to "dispose of the Old School House in that way that he thinks will be for the interest of the district and account for the proceeds to them." Two weeks later still they had

another "six oclock in the afternoon" meeting at Mr Osgoods and

Voted to prosecute the person or persons that were Guilty of throwing down the old School House Chimney an gave Mr Jacob Osgood a power for that purpose.

Voted to Chuse a Committee to Superintend the Building of the School House in that way that will be for the Interest of the District Messrs Jacob Osgood Thomas Boynton and Zebadiah Holt were Chosen Committee

Voted to Chuse a Committee to agree with Mr Jacob Osgood for ground to set the School House on. Said Committee [Clark, Upton, Boynton, French and Osgood] reported that they had agreed with Mr Jacob Osgood for Eighteen Rods of Ground in the South Corner of his Pasture joining on Land of Mr Joshua Osgoods and to give him forty Shillings for the Same for the use of the District this report was accepted.

Voted to request the Selectmen to alter the name of the district from that of Blanchards to that of Osgoods District the Selectmen consented to alter the name.

In January, 1795, Jacob Osgood was chosen treasurer to receive money "from the Subscribers and pay out the same for articles Necessary to erect the sd House," which was apparently erected during that year, as appears from the minutes of the next meeting in February, 1796:

put to Vote to see who's satisfied with the place where the House now stands and there were thirteen in favour of the place and four against it.

Voted to leave it to three men out of the District to determine where the sd House shall Stand and to abide the Judgment of the Committee.

Agreed to leave the Buisness to Capt Moses Abbot Dea Daniel Poor and Capt Jona Abbot and that their determination shall be final.

Voted to Chuse a Committee to wait on the above Committee and inform them of their appointment and attend them on the Buisness Messrs Joseph Burt Joseph Dane Jedidiah Burt Joseph Burt Jr were chosen for the above purpose

At a later meeting (Feb. 26), Jacob Osgood and Abiel Upton were appointed in addition to wait on the Committee "appointed to determine where the School House shall stand." Pending the decision on that question they

Voted to have a School kept this winter also. . . . Voted to Chuse a Committee to agree with some person to keep the School and to Set up the same as soon as is convenient.

Voted to Chuse a Committee to draw up articles respective regulations and order Necessary to be observed in School Hours and also respecting defacing the House

The next week an attempt was made "to reconsider the former vote respecting refering the Business where the School House shall stand," but it "passed in the negative." A year later, in February, 1797, after several meetings, in which apparently the district agreed to accept the arbitration of the Committee whatever it might be, and had given bonds to the treasurer for the "proportionable part" of the cost of building, the report was made. After an elaborate preamble, worthy of the Declaration of Independence, or the "Ordinance of 1787," it gives the decision:

Know ye that we the said arbitrators whose names are hereunto subscribed having made Measurement to our Satisfaction and duly considered and weighed every Circumstance respecting the place the sd School House should and ought to stand best to convene and accomodate the whole district, do make and Publish this our award and determination that is to say, we do award and determine the above sd School House in said district ought to stand and remain in the place where it now stands and that there is no other place in our judgment so near the center of the travel and convenient for the district all circumstances considered. In witness our Hands and Seals this seventeenth day of February one thousand Seven Hundred and ninety-seven Moses Abbot Daniel Poor Jona Abbot.

And thus ended the long dispute—a good instance of the salutary working of the American principle of democratic government in a small matter in a small school district in a country town. The majority must rule. Personal party feeling ran high, and strong men were "set" in their determination "where the said School House should and ought to stand." Year after year the contest was waged in school-meeting, in committee, and outside of either. But it was "Put to Vote," and that settled it! What those three men said—or two out of the three, if it had come to that—was accepted as final, and not a word more said about it for forty years.

In 1838 the matter came up again—"to see if the District will remove the School House." Special notifications were put up, "one at the Guide Board by Edner's [?] and one at Silas Farmer's." It was voted to move the School House." A Committee reported to move it "on to Land of Mr. Isaac Carruth's near Mr. Thomas Wood's," and the report was accepted.

But at a later meeting in May, that vote was reconsidered, and it was voted "to set it on land of Mr. Osgood," and the thanks of the District presented to him for his "guarantee of Land for their School House to stand on." A new set of men are on the ground now. George Upton is the Moderator and Jacob Dacom Clerk. Isaac Carruth, Benjamin Boynton and Abram Stickney are a Committee to get the land, and Benj. Dane, Jedidiah Burt, Samuel Kendall, Abram Stickney and Benj. Boynton to repair the House. Only Mr. Jacob Osgood is left, and with trembling hand he signs the lease in presence of Samuel Gray and N. W. Hazen. He died in the November following at the age of eighty-five. The lot was described as "at the corner made by the Road leading from said Osgood's and the Road leading from Thomas Wood's to Hagget's Pond, and bounded on the westerly side by the Road first mentioned . . . on the northerly side by said road from Thomas Wood's to Hagget's Pond" and by Mr. Osgood's own land, "yielding and paying therefor the Rent of one peppercorn yearly, if demanded." This describes the present location of the Osgood school-house. We hope the district will not run any risk of losing its land by failing to pay when demanded, its yearly rental of one peppercorn!

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

We have room this week for a pig story, a dog story and a boy story.

The pig, which is a Connecticut pig, is equal in intelligence to the one written about a while ago by a Scotland District boy. It follows its young master—Charlie Burdick—all around, goes after the cows, brings them to the barn-yard, knows its name, and performs many tricks.

The dog story comes from Manchester in England, where a bright little girl telephoned to her father at his office, asking if her dog "Curly" was there. The answer came back that he was. "Take him up in your arms," said the little girl, "and put the receiver to his ear; I want to tell him to come." The father took him up, and the dog was astonished enough to hear a familiar voice saying: "Come home, Curly, come home!" But he understood it, and, jumping down, bounded off home. To make the story complete, however, he ought to have barked, so that his mistress could have heard his bow-wow answer through the telephone!

The boy's name was Fred; he was five years old; and he had to learn a verse to recite at Sunday-school. His verse was, "Blessed are the peacemakers." He did not exactly understand what it meant, and his mother explained it to him, telling him that whenever he saw two boys quarrelling or fighting he must be a little peacemaker, and try to stop them.

The next night, as he was being undressed, he said: "Mamma, I was a little peacemaker to-day."

"Were you?" said his mother; "How?"

"I saw two little boys fighting in the street, and I stopped them."

"That's a good boy," said his mother, giving him a kiss; "and how did you part them?"

"Why, I just ran up and fired stones at them till they stopped fighting and ran away."

HOUSE AND HOME.

Hints for Spring.

Christine Terhune Herrick in the *Ladies' Home Journal* has an article on Putting up woollens, etc., from which we copy a few paragraphs:

Furs should first be well beaten and brushed, to dislodge any moth-eggs that may have been deposited in them, and then securely pinned up in unbleached muslin. The large "Tarrene" bags that cost only fifty cents each are boons to the housekeeper. They hold a great number of articles and are said to be proof against moth. A camphor chest or a cedar-lined closet is equally valuable, although even with these it is prudent to be on the safe side and to wrap up each piece before consigning it to the closet or coffer.

Woolen dresses, that will not be needed during the summer, cloth wraps, overcoats, knit wear of every kind, such as skirts, tippets, mittens, hoods, etc., under flannels, extra blankets, should all undergo careful examination before they are wrapped up. They should be hung on a line in the sunshine and well beaten. Then hems, seams and folds should be scrutinized for lurking larvae. The paper and cloth casings that will keep moth out will also keep them in, and they may live all summer as luxuriously as would a mouse inside of a cheese.

Better than any other precautionary measure is the careful folding of perfectly clean woollens in paper or muslin, and the closing of every crack or crevice by which moths might work their way in. Newspapers are said to be preferable to any thing else for wrapping woollens, but they are so liable to tear that an outer covering of cloth is advisable. Many women dispense with the paper altogether and employ only the one wrapping of stout unbleached cotton cloth, securely sewed or pinned about the enclosed woollens.

Furs should be kept by themselves. Muffs and boas may be kept in their boxes, these having been well brushed out first. A piece of paper laid over the top and the lid put on over it is a protection and the risk of moths is still further lessened by wrapping the box in newspaper.

Feathers should be laid in a box, camphor sprinkled among them and paper placed under the closely-fitting cover. Underwear should all be kept together. Every parcel should have its contents distinctly written on the outside.

The ravages of the silk moth have also to be guarded against. This eats silk, satin or velvet, with as much apparent enjoyment as his plebeian brother finds in devouring woolen. Handsome gowns are injured by being rolled into compact bundles and left thus all summer. They should be folded carefully, wrapped loosely in sheets and laid in closely-fitting bureau drawers. Lining the drawers with newspapers is an additional safeguard.

Oysters as Food.

Chemists say that a quart of oysters contains about the same quantity of actual nutritive substance as a quart of milk or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish or two-thirds of a pound of bread. But the uses of the nutrients vary; for instance, the lean meat and codfish are most flesh formers, consisting largely of protein, while the bread, with its starch, has but little of these, and serves the body as fuel and supplies it with heat and muscular energy. Oysters come nearer to milk than almost any other common food material, both in amount and proportions of nutrients. Their values for supplying the body with material to build up its parts, repair its wastes and furnish it with heat energy are pretty nearly the same.

But the cost of the flesh-forming material in oysters is very high. When they are twenty-five cents a quart, the protein that is contained in them costs \$1.68 a pound, while the cost of protein in milk at seven cents a quart, is 53 cents a pound; in salt cod-fish, 43 cents; in mackerel, 79; in wheat flour, 11; and in beef from 63 cents to \$1.06. Therefore oysters are classed as delicacies rather than as staple food. But the demand for these delicacies is steadily increasing and under the

efforts of the shell fish commissioner of New York the supply of oysters will soon enormously increase within the waters controlled by that State.

How to make Water Filters.

The construction is so simple that the material is at hand everywhere. Take a pail (if of wood let it be a new one), and bore holes with an auger all over the bottom. Procure some of the finest and cleanest sand obtainable, and, having thoroughly washed it in many waters, place it in a bag made of some strong cotton material; this bag should be the shape of the bottom of the pail, but slightly larger, and about two inches thick. When this bag is filled with sand and sewn in, it will be like a thick, round pad, which, when placed in the bottom of the pail, is read for use. Place the pail over another clean pail, and pour water in at the top. If the sand is fine and pure, it is remarkable what excellent filtration can be obtained from the simple contrivance, which costs a trifling sum. It is, of course, necessary that the bag should not be filled too full, but it is best when half filled and limp, as it will then adhere to the sides if pressed out, preventing the water from running around the bag instead of through it.

The above is a simple strainer; but better filtration can be done if a second bag filled with charcoal is placed under the sand-bag. The enamel ware is very appropriate for filters, and if something more elaborate is wanted, purchase an enamel pail and take it to a tin worker, and ask him to bore a circular hole in the bottom about an inch wide, and insert a small tin tube about two inches long, to direct the water running from the pail into one stream. For filtering material, put in first about two inches of very fine pebbles, called shingle; the stones should be as small as a lead pencil. Cut a circular piece of thin felt, or the best substitute you have, and place it as a layer. Now place two inches of fine, clean sand, then a layer of felt; on this place three inches of animal charcoal, with the piece of felt to separate it from the upper layer of three inches of fine sand which completes the filter. All material should be well washed before use, as also the felt which should be white.

This makes a good filter, and the one I used, made in this way, removed the color from the Croton water—a difficult feat—and produced water as clear as crystal. Much of the impurities will remain on top of the upper layer of sand. This dirty sand can be removed every two or three days with a spoon, and, after washing, replaced. As soon as the water from the filter appears to have an odor or lose its brightness, the filter must be cleaned. Each layer must be carefully removed and thoroughly washed in a sink, and replaced in the same order as before. The felt may be dipped in boiling water and then well rinsed in clear cold water, but new pieces should be used as often as possible. Any carpenter can make a small wood stand to support the filter sufficiently high to enable a large jug to be placed under.

Such a filter will remove all impurities, and can be made at home with the slight help I have spoken of, and will last for years. Both fine pure sand and animal charcoal can be had at any of the wholesale druggists.—*John Michels in Christian Union.*

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Cuticura Soap,	20 c.
Centaur Liniment,	40 c.
Castoria,	20 c.
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites,	1.10.
Hammon's Liniment,	20 c.
Hartshorn's No. 18,	25 c.
" Syrup Rhubarb,	35 c.
" Cordial,	25 c.
Haynes' Arabian Balsam,	20 c.
Hood's Tooth Powder,	20 c.
Hosford's Acid Phosphate,	45 c. & 80 c.
Hall's Hair Renewer,	75 c.
Indian Sassa,	80 c.
Lydia Pinkham's Compound,	90 c.
Lactated Food,	25 c. & 45 c.
Magee's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil,	80 c.
Mellon's Food,	40 c. & 65 c.
Needham's Solid Extract Red Clover,	2.50.
Pond's Extract,	45 c. & 80 c.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,	25 c. & 45 c.
Preston's Glycerine Lotion,	30 c.
Rennes' Magic Oil,	25 c. & 45 c.
Ridge's Food,	30 c. & 50 c.
St. Jacob's Oil,	45 c.
Scidling Powders,	25 c.
Tweed's Liniment,	25 c.
Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil,	25 c. & 45 c.
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We call special attention to the "Address upon the tariff question" printed on our second page. It was presented at the Farmers' Club last week as an interesting specimen of a straight-forward, business-like statement of a great public question sixty years ago. In the presidential campaign of 1828, resulting in the election of Andrew Jackson, the question of protection vs. free trade was hotly canvassed. Mr. John Smith was then a young man, a manufacturer of cotton machinery, but the speech, which was carefully written out, and without doubt delivered in the Frye Village school-house, shows his mastery of the subject and a sagacious foresight into the future. The speech is a good statement of the protection question now, the argument of which is not only illustrated but proved by remembering how much the manufactures of John Smith and his partners and successors have done for the benefit of Andover and its inhabitants from 1828 to 1888!

Prof. Coy has sent us an article upon the new language—"Volapük"—carefully prepared by one of the Phillips seniors. It is crowded out this week, but will appear in our next issue.

The dying request of Rev. Asa Bullard, the well known Sunday School preacher, who died the other day in Cambridge, is a new proof of the Christian good sense of that honored man. It was that the church bell should not be tolled when he had gone, nor emblems of mourning be worn at his funeral or afterwards by his friends. There was something to be said in favor of the old custom in country towns, when the solemn tolling of the church bell informed the people that one of their neighbors had passed away, the number of the years in the ended life being also indicated by the strokes which slowly floated down from the belfry. But that is now a thing of the past. That the other practice of changing one's entire dress when a dear friend dies, of appearing in public loaded down with gloomy crape, should have lasted so long, seems inexplicably strange. Hearts which sincerely mourn do not need to show it in external clothing. It does not comport with the sure hope we cherish "concerning them which are asleep," and certainly not with the spirit of the Master's precepts which everywhere point to simplicity in place of ostentation. In many cases, too, the expense of furnishing an entire change of wardrobe is onerous, saying nothing of the intrusion upon the privacy of sorrow at such a time, made necessary in furnishing it. One objection to giving up the old custom would of course be the feeling that we were failing in respect

for the memory of those we have honored and loved. But how would it be if they had expressly requested us to omit these outward signs of grief? For which reason, we are not sure but it would be a wise thing to do as good Mr. Bullard did—let our friends understand our wishes in opposition to the custom of wearing mourning apparel.

The article on "Oysters and Food" on page 3 should have been credited to *Good Housekeeping*, a periodical as full of valuable reading for housekeepers as an oyster-shell is of meat.

ANDOVER NEWS.

Under the head of "Death of Andover's Hermit, once assistant to Dr. Merrill of the Theological Seminary," a long and sensational account is given in a Boston daily of a man whose death is referred to under our Frye Village items, closing with: "This is the end of a man who once held a chair among the foremost educators of the country." As the sensational parts of this story, and of other newspaper accounts are being widely copied, it may be well to state that they are purely sensational. Mr. Cohen was a Polish Jew by birth, coming from the town of Solkolka, in the province of Grodno in Western Russia, formerly Poland. His wife, who died in 1872, was apparently an ordinary English woman, and by no means "of royal ancestry." He may have been a scholar, and possibly a teacher in other days, but he certainly never had anything to do with teaching in the Theological Seminary, in any way, shape or manner. The only possible foundation for any such absurdity is that in 1873, Dr. Selah Merrill, who was then residing in Andover, hearing of this man as a foreign Jew in destitute circumstances, asked Cohen to come to his room for three or four times, in the hope of getting some help from him in his Hebrew studies while rendering the poor man some pecuniary aid. Mr. Merrill found however the Jew's knowledge of Hebrew very limited and of no service to him, and other than this, had no connection with him, then or afterwards, and knew nothing of him. Cohen had besides his house, several hundred dollars in money, a part of which was a few years ago at his request invested for him in British Consols by Mr. Cashier Foster. A draft for his semi-annual interest on these Mr. C. S. Parker had taken him for his signature on Saturday, when the old man told him he was dying and begged him to hurry to the Almshouse for a team to carry him there—but when he returned he found him dead. Geo. W. Foster, Esq., drew up some time ago his will, in which a few small bequests were made to parties in Andover for services rendered, also to societies connected with the Free church, etc. But waiting to ascertain the exact name of some foreign educational society, which he desired to make his residuary legatee, the instrument was never signed. A public administrator will doubtless be appointed, and the little property ultimately revert to the next of kin in Russia. Whatever of romance or poetry may possibly be yet discovered to have belonged to his early history, there was certainly neither in the indescribably miserable and filthy surroundings of his later years.

John F. Collins and Timothy O'Brien were tried before Justice Poor on Tuesday, the first for assault on John J. Dwane, the other for assault on John O'Brien, both on Monday. Collins was sentenced to the House of Correction for sixty days, and O'Brien fined \$15 and costs. Michael Crowley and William Brown appeared before the same Justice on Wednesday, on the charge of disturbing the peace, and were fined respectively \$3 and costs, and \$1 and costs. Chief Cheever made the arrests.

The hoodlums were at work Saturday night and Sunday night in the vicinity of the depot, smashing windows at the station, taking down street lamps, and breaking through the bulkhead into the cellar of a house near by. It is scarcely necessary to add that Lawrence liquor was at the bottom of all this. The parties are known, and are to be tried in due time.

Rev. Varnum Lincoln has been chosen one of the delegates from the eighth district to the prohibition national convention to be held at Minneapolis, May 30.

J. M. Bean has not been able to attend at his place of business the past week.

Mr. John H. Flint has retired from the trusteeship of the Craighead and Kintz Mfg Co., at Ballardvale. He is succeeded by Mr. Wyman of Boston.

The Ladies' Society of the Free church will have an entertainment and supper at the vestry next Thursday evening—the closing sociable of the season.

At the Republican caucus in the Town Hall last Saturday evening, Geo. H. Poor, Esq., was made chairman, and J. Newton Cole Sec'y. A committee was appointed by the chair to nominate delegates and the following were elected: To the state convention, A. S. Manning, W. S. Jenkins, and Barnett Rogers. To the district convention: Peter D. Smith, John L. Smith, and John N. Cole. These delegates have power to fill vacancies.

The adjourned meeting of the Farmers' Club to consider more fully the question of establishing a Creamery for Andover and vicinity, will occur on Thursday evening, April 26, in the Town Hall. Mr. H. E. Cummings, for four years superintendent of the North Brookfield Creamery, located in a shipping district and successful notwithstanding, will be present and give us the benefit of his experience and knowledge obtained in that time. An opportunity for questions will be given. Other managers may also be expected. Do not miss this opportunity to obtain facts.

The Selectmen are having their room at the Town Hall re-floored, Cole and Hardy are doing the work. A pier has been built in the cellar, under the place where the new safe is to stand.

Mr. J. Newton Cole attended the Governor's reception in Boston Wednesday evening, as of course did Mr. Representative Manning.

Mrs. Isaac N. Stanley with her daughter, Mrs. Spavin and little Robert Stanley Spavin of Revere were in town on Wednesday, visiting Mrs. M. A. Richards.

Arrangements for the proposed May breakfast assumed a definite shape at the meeting of delegates from the different churches at the Free church last Friday evening. Committees to have in charge different parts of the necessary work were appointed and much interest was manifested. The upper Town Hall will be filled with tables and provision will be made for about 1000 breakfasts. The object of the whole is to found a free bed at the Lawrence Hospital, which, aside from the pleasure of the gathering, should induce a large number, young and old, to enjoy the hospitality of the Y.P.S.C.E. More definite plans will be published next week; meanwhile all may help by promises of food when solicited.

The second concert of the band at the Town Hall last Friday evening, proved one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season and was deserving of a far better audience than that present. Miss Burnham and Mr. Hulme were unable to take the parts as arranged in the original programme and the earnest efforts of the management to fill up the gaps thus made, were heartily appreciated by the audience. The band appeared at its best under Conductor Newton, rendering two of the overtures in an exceptionally fine manner. Mr. Tyler was substituted for Miss Burnham, and was as he always is, heartily received and much enjoyed. Mr. Flockton who appeared with a cornet solo in place of Mr. Hulme, is one of the leading cornetists of the country, and ably sustained the high position accorded him. One of the best features of the programme was Mr. E. R. Foster's piccolo solo "Le Canarie," which showed careful preparation and well merited the generous encore accorded it. We should not forget the Phillips Banjo Club whose two selections added much to the evening's entertainment.

Mr. Merrill D. Richardson, whose body was brought here from Oneonta, N. Y., last week for interment in the South cemetery, was the son of Mr. Merrill Richardson, and went away from Andover when a young man. He was for a time an overseer at Lawrence, and afterwards at Peacedale, R. I., at Oxford and Great Barrington, Mass.

Peter Dushan, a former resident here, has sold his farm in Shrewsbury, Vt.

Mrs. C. F. Odlin was summoned to her old home in Laconia, N. H., last week, by the very sudden death of her sister, Mrs. Mary J. Knapp.

William O'Connell's house is receiving a fresh coat of paint.

The Athletic Association recently formed, are putting their grounds on Railroad St. in good condition for the coming season. A neat and convenient club house will be erected at once, George S. Cole having the contract, and a number of the members are now practising for a base-ball nine.

Gov. Ames has appointed Saturday, April 28, as Arbor Day.

Mrs. George Gould has been visiting at Woodstock, Ct.

The Andover Creamery project is to be talked up at the Town Hall on Thursday evening. Let all who can go and hear.

The Seminary Trustees have bought the Prof. B. B. Edwards place on Main St. and will doubtless use it as a residence for one of the professors.

The Seminary quartette recently gave concerts at Cambridge and Methuen.

The members of the Senior class of the Theological Seminary who were awarded scholarships at the close of last term for the investigation of certain practical subjects in pastoral theology, will present their reports next week. They will be given in the Senior lecture room, Bartlett chapel, and the hours are Monday at 3 P. M., Tuesday at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Wednesday at 9 A. M. The report of Mr. Woods upon "The Attitude of labor organizations toward Socialism," will be given first, followed by Mr. Chandler's report upon "The methods of working in people's churches."

Nine Seminary students were licensed to preach by the Piscataqua Association at Portsmouth yesterday: A. H. Ames, F. B. Hines, G. F. Kenngott, Keizo Koyano, F. B. Noyes, H. K. Santikian, E. W. Shurtleff, H. D. Ward, and I. L. Wilcox.

The Phillips ball nine went to Lawrence Wednesday afternoon to play a game with the Y.M.T.A. nine, but were disappointed on account of rain.

Professor Phelps and family went quite early to their summer home at Bar Harbor. He has rented his house here for the summer to Mr. Joseph W. Woods of Boston.

The Academy Campus is being carefully levelled and rolled, in preparation for summer use. The ruins of the Mansion House work in nicely for grading material.

Chas. L. Carter is getting the "Stone House" thoroughly ready for the entertainment of summer guests. He has given it the very appropriate title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is on the whole a better name than the "Stowe Inn," or the "Dred Hotel," as had been variously suggested! He expects to be able to shelter fugitives from the cities in the Cabin by May 1.

The Andover Auxiliary to the Woman's Board held an interesting meeting at the South church on Tuesday afternoon, the subject being "Micronesia" and Mrs. Selah Merrill having charge of it. A "Young Ladies' Missionary Board" was formed at the same time.

The Andover Conference will be held at the John St. church in Lowell, next Tuesday, April 24, the morning session beginning at 9 o'clock with a half-hour prayer-meeting led by Bro. John W. Bell of Andover. The subject of the morning discussion is to be "Revivals," to be led by Professor Gulliver, Rev. Clark Carter, and Rev. W. E. Wolcott. The afternoon sermon will be preached by Rev. J. L. R. Trask of Lawrence. Round-trip tickets from Andover for 40 cents.

The fashionable thing among the English nobility just now seems to be to go into some business. Honorable William Frederick John North, the heir of Lord North, has opened a butcher shop, another noble lord has gone into the butter business at Ipswich (Eng.), and still another peer accepted a position as dummer for a piano manufacturer. These are very sensible things to do and we suggest to our titled readers in the mother country that there is room here for any number of them who have a mind to work. We are not sure that we need any drummers or any more butchers, but let the Earl of Essex or the Duke of Devonshire come to Andover and bear a hand in running the new creamery!

Of Miss Phila Griffin, who is to appear in Madam Camilla Urso's concert on Monday night, the *Boston Traveller* said: "Her vocal numbers were beautifully rendered. She had a delightfully sympathetic voice and was greeted with much applause." Of Mr. Louis Miller, the new tenor of the company, the *Times* said: "His voice shows to great advantage in the German songs, which he sings with rare sweetness and excellent judgment. His distinctness of enunciation in English ballads is acquired by few singers and the silvery quality of his voice is most delicious to the ears." The new composition of Mr. Rudolph King, "Southern Echoes," is highly spoken of by the critics.

West Parish.

Mr. David Jamieson is confined to his house. Dr. Abbott is attending him.

Miss E. Lillian Cole has been appointed a teacher at the Osgood school in West Parish for the remainder of the school year, Miss Manning being obliged to go to her home on account of her mother's illness.

J. Warren Moor finished his services as a jurymen, last Friday.

The West Parish is supplying the British Empire with poultry stock! Mr. Geo. Trow sold a setting of Wyandott eggs yesterday which are to go to England.

Abbott Village.

Mr. Wm. Kelly is very sick at his father's home on Cuba St., with rheumatic fever.

Disturbances are not very common in this village but the peaceful inhabitants were rather suddenly awakened early Sunday morning by shrieks and shouts. While returning from a party a young man was suddenly attacked by a young man evidently intoxicated. Three other fellows sprang out and would have killed him but for the arrival on the scene of several of the inhabitants. Chief Constable Cheever was notified and secured warrants for their arrests.

Edward Daly is visiting friends in Providence, R. I.

Several dogs and cats have died in Marland Village this last week. It is suspected that some person or persons poisoned them.

David Guthrie of Abbott Village had two ducks shot last Saturday by some of the young men in Marland Village.

Frye Village.

All interested in the Sunday evening meetings at Frye Village, are invited to meet in the hall at that place on Friday evening, April 20, to sing from the hymn book recently adopted for use in the meetings.

Alexander E. Cohen died at his house on the road leading from this village to North Andover, on Saturday. He had been complaining for some time, and had not been out much for a few days. On Saturday, he called through the window to a neighbor, and sent to Mr. Allen of the Almshouse to come for him. When Mr. and Mrs. Allen came to see what they could do for him, he was dead. His body was taken in charge by Undertaker Charles S. Parker, and at his rooms passages of Old Testament Scripture were read and a prayer offered by Rev. J. V. Stratton on Monday afternoon, before his burial in the West Parish cemetery, where his wife was buried several years ago. The deceased was a Polish Jew and came to Andover from Lawrence in 1861. He lived at first in a tenement house in Baker's Lane, afterwards buying the house and land where he has since lived. He was very eccentric, and would seldom allow any one to enter his house, or know anything of his affairs. A little over a year ago he attempted to commit suicide, and at that time was taken to the Almshouse, but that was too clean a place for him, and he soon returned to his abode of dirt and rubbish.

There have been accommodated at the Almshouse since March 20, 165 tramps, from February 5, to March 20, 194—a total of 359. This is doing big business. The largest number for one night is 18.

The first and second stories of the Almshouse are being repainted. It is now 16 years since the last painting was done.

Mrs. Nathan Moore is dangerously ill with catarrhal fever and erysipelas. Dr. Mac Allister of Lawrence is attending her.

A praise service was held in the Hall last Sunday evening, conducted by Mr. R. A. Woods of the Seminary, who spoke from Psalm 139. There was a good attendance. Miss Amy F. Battles accompanied on the organ. At the close it was decided to have practice with the new hymn books every Friday evening at 7.45.

Mr. and Mrs. David Middleton returned from Paterson, N. J., last Saturday morning.

Messrs. James Napier and Alexander Spark arrived here from Arbroath, Scotland, last Thursday. They were passengers on the S. S. Carthagenian of the Allan which left Glasgow for Boston, March 29. Mr. Napier is to work during the summer at the town farm, and Mr. Spark is to work in Lawrence.

The ice on Poor's pond went out Thursday, April 12, which has not happened so early in the season for several years.

James H. Reynolds has sold his dapple grey horse to Henry McLawlin, Andover.

Last Saturday a foot-ball match was played on the Lawrence cricket grounds between the Boston Rovers and the Lawrence clubs; after a well contested game the Boston Rovers were victorious. The score was 2 goals to 1.

Persons in Frye Village desirous of information regarding the Andover Athletic Association are requested to apply to Mr. John Porter of that village.

Do not forget the sale of household furniture tomorrow (Saturday) at 2 P. M., at Miss Lizzie Saunders.

BALLARDVALE

BALLARDVALE STATION, B. & M. R. R.
C. H. Marland, Agent.

BALLARDVALE TO BOSTON. A.M. 6:55; 7:51; 11:15.
P.M. 12:34; 2:14; 3:23; 4:30; 5:49; 9:44. Sunday: A.M.
8:38. P.M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LOWELL. 7:51; 9:57; 10:40; 11:15.
P.M. 12:34; 1:45; 2:49; 3:23; 4:30; 5:55; 7:17; 9:44. Sun-
day: A.M. 8:38. P.M. 12:25; 5:58.

BALLARDVALE TO LAWRENCE. A.M. 6:57; 7:28;
8:18; 8:55; 10:19; 11:25. P.M. 12:48; 1:18; 3:37; 4:55; 5:40;
6:45; 7:26; 7:48. Sunday: A.M. 9:01. P.M. 6:08; 8:00.

BOSTON TO BALLARDVALE. A.M. 6:00; 7:30; 9:30;
10:25. P.M. 12:02; 2:30; 4:02; 5:00; 6:30; 7:00; 11:00.
Sunday: A.M. 8:00. P.M. 5:00; 7:00.

LOWELL TO BALLARDVALE. A.M. 7:10; 7:35; 8:35;
11:00. P.M. 1:00; 3:00; 4:00; 5:10; 6:15; 6:55; 11:10.
Sunday: A.M. 8:20; P.M. 5:40; 7:30.

LAWRENCE TO BALLARDVALE. A.M. 6:40; 7:30;
9:40; 10:30; 11:00. P.M. 12:17; 1:10; 2:00; 2:50; 3:00; 4:15;
5:40; (7:05 from So. Law.); 9:30. Sunday: A.M. 8:15.
P.M. 12:10; 5:35.

Mr. Winslow Goodwin is the authorized
agent of the TOWNSMAN in Ballardvale.

While walking through the woods last Saturday young Hugh O'Donnell found a strange animal about the size of a young kitten which he gave to a kind hearted citizen to care for. Over a hundred persons, among them many hunters, viewed it while on exhibition at Green and Woodlin's store and elsewhere; but none could tell its species, though nearly all could see in its head a decided resemblance to a monkey; yet its tail was surely a cat's and its feet were exactly like those of a muskrat. But whether it was the "missing link," or a missing lynx, or something else, none could say, and visions of untold riches to be reaped in dime museums went flitting through the minds of its keepers.

P. S. It has been learned that the mys-
tery is simply a common fox of a tender age. He is at present quartered with Mr. Chas. Greene where he will cultivate an inherent taste for poultry as soon as he gets his eyes open.

Mr. James Conway died very suddenly last Sunday at the home of his son, Mr. Edward Conway, at the great age of 95 years. He had the full possession of his faculties up to the time of his death and had enjoyed good health. He walked up stairs unaided a few minutes before he died. He was a native of Ireland. The funeral was held at New Haven, his former home.

Mrs. Henry Isler and a daughter have gone on a two or three weeks trip to New York and Meriden, Ct.

Several of the friends of Miss Della Haynes surprised her at the residence of her father, Mr. B. T. Haynes, last Friday evening, it being her tenth birthday. A delicious treat spread for their enjoyment, and with the usual amusements the evening passed pleasantly to all.

Mrs. Rev. N. H. Martin and Miss Martin were visiting Mrs. Martin's sister, Mrs. Gould of Chelsea, last week.

John S. Dearborn is painting the new Craighead and Kintz house. It is understood that Mr. John de Seve, and Mrs. Robertson will occupy it about the first of May. This is a good solid, well built, roomy and convenient house and is a credit to the builder (Geo. S. Cole). It is a pity there are not more tenements like it in the place.

A Calico and overall party will be given in Bradlee Hall Friday eve, April 27, by the R.S.O.R. Mr. Owen Caffery will be floor director.

The superintendent, foremen of depart-
ments, and others in the office of the Craig-
head and Kintz Mfg Co., presented their
ex-purchasing agent, M. Edward Guttersen,
Tuesday, with a piano lamp of elegant de-
sign, as an evidence of their high regard
and good wishes for his future welfare.

Mr. Fred A. Mayo of Braintree was visit-
ing his brother, N. D. Mayo, this week,
before leaving for California where he will
make his home.

Chas. Carlsson is very sick at a hospital in
Lowell.

John Thornton is thinking of putting a
fish store on the lot next Clark's brook.

A. H. Hill has painted Buck's barge,
"Morning Star."

Mr. Ivory White and Miss Olive Green are
reported as having recently been married in
Iowa by Rev. Mr. Black, and the comment
is made that the lady who thought she was
turning White became instead invisible
Green. But by marrying Mr. White, Miss
Green certainly avoided dyeing, and that
ought to drive away the blues.

DO NOT ENCOURAGE adulteration, but ask
your grocer for Beach's Washing Soap. It is strictly
pure and made from the best material.

NORTH ANDOVER.

NORTH ANDOVER STATION, B. & M. R. R.
Geo. S. Spence, Agent.

TRAINS LEAVE FOR BOSTON. A.M. 7:30, 8:21, 9:33,
9:57. P.M. 12:14, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 9:21. SUN-
DAY, A.M. 8:13, 11:57. P.M. 4:19, 5:36, 7:37.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR NORTH ANDOVER. A.M. 6:00,
7:30, 9:30, 12:02 M. 2:15, 3:20, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 11:00. P.M.
SUNDAY: A.M. 8:00. P.M. 6:00, 7:00.

NO. A. TO LOWELL. A.M. 7:30, 8:21, 9:33, 10:57.
P.M. 12:14, 3:06, 4:02, 5:27, 6:56, 7:00, 9:21.

SUNDAY: A.M. 8:13, 11:57. P.M. 4:19, 5:36, 8:37.

LOWELL TO NO. A. A.M. 7:10, 7:35. P.M. 12:15,
3:00, 3:40, 5:10, 6:15, 11:10. SUNDAY: A.M. 8:30. P.M.
7:30.

NO. A. TO SO. LAWRENCE. A.M. 7:30, 7:55, 8:21,
9:22, 9:33, 10:57, 11:57. P.M. 12:14, 12:30, 3:06, 4:02,
5:27, 5:36, 6:56, 7:00, 9:21. SUNDAY: A.M. 8:13, 11:57.
P.M. 4:19, 5:36, 8:37.

NO. A. TO NO. LAWRENCE. A.M. 7:55, 9:22, 11:57.
P.M. 12:30, 4:02, 5:27, 5:35, 9:21. SUNDAY: A.M. 11:57.
P.M. 5:36.

NO. LAWRENCE TO NO. A. A.M. 7:41, 7:50, 8:25.
P.M. 1:00, 3:45, 5:50, 11:55. SUNDAY: A.M.
P.M. 8:17.

NO. A. TO SALEM. A.M. 7:48, 8:38. P.M. 1:07,
5:48.

SALEM TO NO. A. A.M. 7:00, 11:32. P.M. 4:48,
6:00.

GOING EAST. A.M. 8:57. P.M. 1:05, 4:18, 5:58,
SUNDAY: 7:00 P.M.

NO. A. TO HAVENHILL. A.M. 12:02, 7:15, 7:58, 8:37,
10:37. P.M. 1:05, 3:12, 3:55, 4:18, 5:58, 7:00, 8:05.
SUNDAY: A.M. 9:18. P.M. 7:00, 8:25.

HAVENHILL TO NO. A. A.M. 7:17, 8:10, 9:10, 9:22,
10:45, 11:45. P.M. 12:02, 2:54, 3:50, 5:15, 6:45, 9:10.
SUNDAY: A.M. 8:00, 11:45. P.M. 4:08, 5:26, 7:25.

The members of the Total Abstinence So-
ciety and their friends gave the following
programme Saturday evening: Mr. Webber
played a banjo solo and also one on the har-
monica; Master George Saunders, the violin;
Mr. Robert Clark, the concertina; Miss East-
wood read "Buy your own cherries"; an-
other reading was given by Mr. Frank
Eaton; songs by Pres. O'Brien, Messrs.
Charles Moulton and William J. Moore, Miss
Morrow sang "Little Sunshine"; Mrs. Ed-
ward Butterworth and Marion Lawson sang
"Wandering in the May-time"; trio, Misses
Elliot, Goff and Robinson. "Hence, now
away," was sung by a chorus consisting of
Messrs. Edward Butterworth, Lawson Rob-
inson, C. W. Moulton, Andrew McLean,
Misses Lexie Saunders, M. Lawson, L. Blais-
dell and Mrs. E. Butterworth, with Miss
Della Marston as organist. The dialogue,
"Exorcising an evil spirit," by Misses Lexie
Saunders, Alice Harris, M. Lawson, Maud
Perkins, Ida Bixby, Maud Robinson and
Mary Elliott, and the farce, "New brooms
sweep clean," by members of the Society,
were exceptionally good. The closing song
was "Good-Night" by a chorus.

The annual Parish Meeting was held in the
vestry of the Congregational church Monday
evening, and the following officers were
chosen: Moderator, Dea. J. F. Kimball;
Clerk, Hon. N. P. Frye; Treasurer, Dea.
Joseph H. Stone; Standing Committee, Dea.
Kimball, Dr. C. P. Morrill and Mr. Chas. E.
Stillings; Music Com., Dea. G. L. Davis,
Dea. Joseph H. Stone and Mr. James A.
Montgomery; Auditors, Messrs. B. P. Saun-
ders and H. W. Field; Collector, Mr. F. W.
Frisbee. Hon. N. P. Frye was chosen to
have charge of the system of the weekly
contributions which has worked so success-
fully the past year. The renewal of the
fence around the church was left to the dis-
cretion of the standing committee, as was
also the building of a new chimney. The
treasurer's report showed the society to be
in good financial standing.

The J. H. S. base ball club has organized
with the choice of Fred. Lamere, captain,
Fred. Smith, pitcher, and Richard Smith,
catcher, with a reserve battery of Chick-
ering, pitcher, and Garvin, catcher. The re-
mainder of the players will occupy about
the same positions as last year.

About 200 couples attended the ball given
by the N. A. Drum Corps in the City Hall,
Lawrence, Friday evening. It was unques-
tionably a success.

The subject of Dr. F. E. Weil's lecture to
be delivered before the members of the Den-
nett Sword Corps, Lawrence, Wednesday
April, 25, is "Emergencies."

The teachers' meeting met again Friday
afternoon. Miss Quealey reported from
educational journals, Miss Annie L. Sar-
gent, the high school assistant, gave an
account of her visit in Cambridge. Miss
Hannah C. Carleton, teacher of the second
division of the Merrimack building, who
visited in Lawrence in vacation, reported
therefrom. Then the teachers who wished,
suggested certain changes to be made in the
course of study. Miss Mary G. Carleton,
secretary of the committee, gave the teachers
a few points in regard to the making out of
the registers, so as to have uniformity in the
matter.

Frank Jackson, secretary of the Cricket
Club, has arranged for games with neighbor-
ing clubs on the following dates:

May 5, North Andover vs. Andover, at
Andover.

May 12, Albions vs. North Andover, at
North Andover.

May 30, Andover vs. North Andover, at
North Andover.

June 2, Merrimacks vs. North Andover, at
Lawrence.

June 23, North Andover vs. Lawrence, at
Lawrence.

June 30, North Andover vs. Albions, at
Lawrence.

July 7, North Andover vs. Butler and
Robinson, at Lawrence.

July 21, Lawrence vs. North Andover, at
Lawrence.

July 28, North Andover vs. Arlington, at
Lawrence.

August 4, Butler and Robinson vs. North
Andover, at North Andover.

August 11, Arlington vs. North Andover,
at North Andover.

Several open dates remain and any clubs
wishing to arrange for games will please
address Mr. Frank Jackson, North And-
over Depot. Gen. Eben Sutton has kindly
loaned the use of the field near the Brad-
street school to the Cricket Club for the
season. Messrs. Jackson, McInnes, and Lee
have staked out the ground, and will pro-
ceed at once to lay a new crease.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Shedd and daughter
were visiting friends in Lowell, Sunday.

Mrs. R. Greenleaf's home on Union
Heights, is very nearly completed.

The Eben Sutton Steam Fire Engine was
taken to the Railroad street reservoir Tues-
day evening for trial; everything was satis-
factory.

Hon. M. T. Stevens is to erect three one
story and a half Queen Anne cottages, each
of which will contain four rooms on the
ground floor. They will be situated in what
was known as the Phillips pasture; on the
corner of Pleasant street and Spofford's
Lane and will be occupied by some of Mr.
Stevens employees.

Rev. Mr. Bliss, secretary of the New West
Education Commission, and Miss Carrie W.
Hunt, formerly of Worcester, the first
teacher to open a day school in Northern
Utah, gave an interesting account of their
work among the Mormons, at the Congre-
gational church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pollard and Miss
M. Alice Pollard of Somerville, Conn. are
visiting their parents in town.

Mr. Fred P. Barden has purchased a horse.

Gen. Eben Sutton, an honorary member of
Co. L., with his customary generosity has
presented the company with a gift of \$100.
The company met Tuesday evening for drill
in the Odd Fellows Hall. A number of ap-
plicants for admission are preparing them-
selves for the next visit of the mustering
officers.

On account of the "Apron Sale" this even-
ing in the Odd Fellows Hall, the meeting of
the Soldiers and Sailors was held Thursday
evening.

The road commissioners are improving the
drainage along Water St. The drain on
Main St. near the Catholic church is to be
covered. The sidewalk on Water St. near
the Merrimack school-house has been re-
paired.

Mr. J. B. Pollard is in Somerville, Conn.,
taking charge of the weaving department
during the vacation of his son.

C. Leslie Chamberlain has been promoted
recently to the position of Superintendent
of Construction, by the firm of Fuller &
Delano, architects, Worcester.

A number of young ladies of the parish
are to give a leap year party in Stevens Hall,
May 4.

A petition to have Saturday afternoon for
a half holiday was in circulation this week
at Davis & Furber's Machine Shop.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society met
Wednesday to pack a box to send the suf-
fers from the blizzard in the West.

Henry Keniston is at work laying the
foundation for E. J. Kelley's new house on
Water St.

The Trustees of the M. E. church held
their annual meeting Thursday evening.

Fred. N. Manning has purchased "Prince"
the handsome sorrel horse, formerly owned
by the late Frank K. Davis. The stable has
been undergoing repairs preparatory to re-
ceiving the animal.

Mr. L. H. Downing will not lease another
store immediately.

An evening school is being held two even-
ings in the week at the Centre schoolhouse
under the charge of Rev. Mr. Noyes.

BRANCH STORE,

NORTH ANDOVER CENTRE.

RUBBER FOOT WEAR

Complete Assortment.

T. A. HOLT & Co.

The committee of delegates from the Con-
gregational church held a meeting at the
home of Hon. George L. Davis, Wednesday
evening. Hon. G. L. Davis presided, and
Irene C. Prince was chosen secretary. A
committee consisting of the ladies was ap-
pointed to arrange and have charge of the
details of the annual supper to be held in
the vestry, May 8. All other preparations
are to be made by the parish committee.

Messrs. P. P. Daw, T. J. Leahey and E. J.
Kelley, Miss Bessie W. Shepard and Mrs.
Wm. Baldwin were admitted to the Char-
itable Union, Wednesday evening.

Mr. Chas. S. Hill is going into the business
of carriage selling for Amesbury firms.

A flag man has been stationed at Fuller's
Crossing on the Eastern road.

The Road Commissioners are busy making
much needed repairs on the "Air Line"
road.

An addition has been made to the sign on
the Centre store but is it the "Andover
Branch" or the "No. Andover Branch?"

Principal Kinley is no longer a resident of
the Centre.

Mr. Berry of T. A. Holt and Co. says that
our N. A. Correspondent had "limited" in-
formation about the sign at their branch store
as only a part had been put up when his
item appeared in the issue of April 6th.
We are informed that now the whole is in
place it bears the same stamp of generosity
and good taste that characterizes all of the
works of this firm.

FOR SALE.

A good Ayrshire Cow with calf by her
side. Apply to

Frank Williamson Green St.

HOUSE LOTS.

For sale on Maple Avenue.

Inquire of

H. A. BODWELL.

TO LET.

A furnished tenement of eight rooms, at
the W. P. FOSTER farm.

Apply at

51 Central Street. ANDOVER.

FOR SALE.

A faultless and elegantly bound copy of the re-
cently published "History of Essex County" may
be had for \$10. Subscription price \$18.

ADDRESS, LOCK BOX F.

Andover.

REAL ESTATE

-AT-

AUCTION!

For Sale at Public Auction on

SATURDAY, APRIL 28,

At 1 O'Clock, P. M. Sharp.

The house and land owned by Thomas Conway, sit-
uated on Centre Street, in the beautiful, thriving
village of Ballard Vale, Mass. This property is now
occupied by Mrs. Sherry and is to be sold to the
highest bidder as the owner is in poor health and
does not feel able to look after it.

GEORGE S. COLE, Auctioneer.

Terms, \$500.00 on delivery of deeds within 10 days;
balance can remain on mortgage.

Andover, Mass., April 18, 1888.

TOWN HALL, ANDOVER.

Monday Eve'g, April, 23,

Camilla Urso,

The Great Violin Virtuoso,

-WILL APPEAR IN A-

GRAND CONCERT.

Mme. Camilla Urso

will be assisted by

Miss PHILA GRIFFIN, Soprano.

Mr. LOUIS MILLER, Tenor.

Mr. RUDOLF KING, Pianist.

Mr. FREDERIC LUERE, Director.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Seats
on sale at the Andover Book Store, April 14.

REAL ESTATE

-AT-

AUCTION

ON

Saturday, April 28,

At 2 O'Clock in the Afternoon.

I shall sell at public auction the nice cozy cottage
house and land belonging to Miss M. F. Holling-
worth; situated on Centre Street, Ballard Vale.
House has 7 rooms in good repair, one of the best
locations in this thriving village, it has only to be
examined to be appreciated. House will be open
for inspection from April 23 to April 28.
Immediately after the sale of the real estate, I
shall proceed to sell the household furniture con-
sisting in part as follows: 2 parlor stoves for coal,
1 wood stove, 1 cooking range, oil stove, chamber
sets, 6 carpets, 3 feather beds, 4 hair mattresses and
other general household furniture. TERMS: Personal
property, Cash; Real estate, \$100.00 cash. 1-3 of
whole amount can remain on mortgage, balance of
purchase money when deeds are delivered which
will be within ten days.

MISS M. F. HOLLINGWORTH.

GEORGE S. COLE, Auctioneer.

Andover, Mass., April 17, 1888.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

EXTRA STOCK.

W. O. Dakin's Wyandottes and Knapp Bro's.
W. Lehighs, 75 CENTS PER SETTING. All orders
delivered. P. O. Box 254.

GEORGE A. TROW,

WEST, PARISH.

WANTED

A Protestant girl for general
housework.

Apply at 84 Main St.

MISS O. W. NEAL.

LADIES OF ANDOVER

ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE

NEW STYLES SPRING MILLINERY.

Stamping and Embroidery Materials. Agent for
Domestic Patterns and Barrett's Dye House.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

POETRY.

The Young Tramp.

BY CHARLES FOLLEN ADAMS.

Hello, thar, stranger!—Whar yer frum?
Come in, and make yer self ter hum!
We're common folks, ain't much on style;
Come in and stop a little while;
'Twont do no harm ter rest yer some.

Youngster, yer pale and don't look well!
Whar way from Bosting? Naow do tell!
Why, that's a hundred mile or so;
Whar started yer, I'd like ter know,
On sich a tramp; got goods ter sell?

No home, no friends? Naow, that's tobad!
Wall, cheer up, boy, and don't be sad—
Wife, see whar yer can find ter eat
And put the coffee on ter heat—
We'll fix yer up all right, my lad.

Willing ter work, can't git a job,
And not a penny in yer fob?
Wall, naow, that's rough, I dew declare!
Whar, tears! Come, youngster, I can't bear
Ter see yer take on so, and sob.

How came yer so bad off, my son?
Father was killed? 'Sho whar? Bull Run?
Why, I was in that scrimmage, lad,
And got used up, too, pretty bad;
I shan't forgit old sixty-one!

So yer were left in Bosting, hey?
A baby when he went away—
Those Bosting boys were plucky, wife,
Yer know one of 'em saved my life
Else I would not be here today.

'Twas when the "Black Horse Cavalade"
Swept down upon pur small brigade,
I got the shot that made me lame,
When down on me a trooper came,
And this 'ere chap struck up his blade.

Poor feller! He was stricken dead;
The trooper's sabre cleaved his head,
Joe Billings was my comrade's name;
He was a Bosting boy, and game!
I almost wished I'd died instead.

Why, lad! whar makes yer tremble so?
Your father! whar, my comrade, Joe?
And you his son! Come ter my heart!
My home is yours; I'll try in part,
Ter pay his boy the debt I owe.

—From "Dialect Ballads."

SELECTIONS.

A Swimmer Lost in Lake Michigan.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the famous swimmer, now living in Chicago, had a peculiar experience three weeks ago. Starting out one morning in his rubber suit for a swim to South Chicago and return, he encountered an ice-floe, and was nineteen hours in the freezing water, narrowly escaping with his life. Here is his own story:

"When I entered the water at 7 o'clock, there was a fresh west wind. I swam about two miles, intending to clear the crib for a trip to South Chicago. Just about the limit of my run east I began to meet ice. I pushed through it for some time and then ran across some floes, onto which I climbed. Meantime a heavy sky had shut out all view of the sun, and the wind got the ice together. I struggled quite a while in what I thought was the western border of the field and then ran into what I thought was a pocket. I pulled through it and came again to straggling floes.

"I must have fought them until 10 o'clock before I missed my compass. When I looked to get my bearings, having noticed that the city had faded from view, I found the band which bound the compass to my body had either been severed by a piece of ice or had become unbuckled. It was gone.

"The sun was hidden, and there was nothing by which I could get my bearings. The water was so cold and I had been in it so long I began to get drowsy. Chills ran through my veins in quick succession, and I saw I must either pull out for somewhere or perish.

"I looked about and saw the ice was at my feet—I swam feet foremost—and concluded I had only to pull from the ice to reach Chicago, so I started and vigorously too. For five hours I worked as I never did before. The water was heavy and lifeless. I had to fight for every inch I made. Chicago was still nowhere to be seen, and I had no notion of the time of day. Then I changed my course about half way around and pulled hard for a while. The ice gathered about me again, and when night came I was fighting again for my life.

"Sometimes I could dodge the drift, at others I climbed up on the cakes and crossed them. When the moon rose, I got a flash of a view of it, and then saw my mistake. I had crossed the field in the morning when I entered what I thought was a pocket, and all the long

pull of the day with the ice at my feet had driven me toward Michigan. The turn I had taken had sent me south. I set about and pushed from the moon.

"At 10 o'clock I saw a faint light in the sky and an hour later perceived it was from the furnaces at South Chicago. Then I got my bearings and sighted the lights at the crib. I pulled up there at midnight and blew my bugle. I must have called a half dozen times before an answer came. Then Capt. McKay answered my signal, and I shouted, 'Crib ahoy!'

"Aye, aye, where away?" the captain answered.

"Boyton. I must stay here to-night."
"Pull round to the port," shouted the keeper.

"When I got there they dropped a bit of a rope, into which I fixed my foot, and then they drew me up. They gave me refreshments, put me to bed and telephoned my wife that I was safe. Capt. McKay says when I left the ice at night it was fully fifteen miles from shore, and I think he is about right, because the swim in would take the time used. I have gone greater distances, but that was the first time I ever was lost, and the battle with the ice and cold was a more thrilling episode than I care to experience again."

A Hermit Snowed in.

The *New York Times* has a strange story of a hermit living in a mountain cave near Nyack-on-the-Hudson in Rockland County, New York. He was buried under the snow in the recent great storm, and only discovered by accident several days afterwards:

"The ridge of mountains which skirts the northwestern part of Rockland possesses all the primitive wildness of the days of the early settlers, and in some portions of them a civilized human being scarcely ever ventures. Here and there a family of a species known as "Jackson whites" may be found in a small shanty rudely built by their own hands. Alton (his first name is not known), came from Pennsylvania, it is said, six or seven years ago and sought the wildest portion of western Rockland County for a home. Of his history comparatively nothing is known. He had money, for he bought and paid for everything which he ate and otherwise used, and his capital all seemed to be in gold. He settled in a spot under a wild cliff in the Ramapo Mountains, where he pried out some rocks sufficient to leave a sort of cave. He then went to the nearest village and purchased some heavy planks, carrying them one at a time to the place where he wished to use them. With these planks he built a structure decidedly original in design in front of his cave, forming a dwelling which seemed suited to his taste.

It could be easily seen how Alton managed to live comfortably in the summer, but his method of existence in the cold season could not be conjectured. Those who attempted through curiosity to find out something about the man's history were snubbed in such a manner that they never approached him a second time. There was one exception, however, to this rule. A young man named Lewis, about 17 years of age, seemed to have won his way into the hermit's good graces, for he used to spend hours at a time with him in his mountain abode, and he said the hermit told him some strange and sad stories about his early life, but carefully avoided mentioning names.

Since Christmas no one had seen the hermit out, for the weather from that time on was such as to prevent any one going within three miles of his habitation. One day this week—the narrator of the story thinks it was Tuesday—three young men, having a curiosity to know how high snowbanks they could find in the untraveled portion of the mountains ventured out for a few hours' sport, and after plowing through huge drifts for two or three hours came upon the region in which Alton's home was situated.

"I wonder how the old hermit is," suggested one of the party, and a strong desire to know, at once came over all three of the young men.

"I would like to go and rap at his door," said another of the young men, "but I suppose the old fellow would be mad as a March hare."

After some deliberation it was decided to make an investigation. It was soon learned that that the snow in front of the hermit's hut was unbroken. The three

young men plunged through the snow until they reached the front of the hut, and then stopped to listen. One of the party fancied he heard a moan inside, and his supposition was soon found to be correct. The sound was so pitiful that one of the young men gave a hard push on the strange-looking door and it fell in.

Inside the hut a sad sight was witnessed. Alton partly sat and partly lay on a pile of rags, apparently in great suffering. He was startled at first when he saw the intruders, but when he heard the sympathetic voice of the spokesman he gave a sort of smile, which reassured the party. The strange man, for the first time since he came to the county, talked as freely as his weak condition would permit him to, and it was learned that with the exception of a little dried meat and some very stale bread he had not eaten anything for a week and a half. He had used snow for water, but during the day on which he was discovered he was too weak to get even that. Had he not been found he would certainly have perished.

The young men built a fire and warmed the place up to thaw the old man out. The hermit, after he had been urgently pleaded with, consented to remain in their care for the time being, and, wrapping him up carefully, they carried him to the nearest house, about two and a half miles distant, where he has since remained in a very weak but slightly improved condition. It is believed that if he recovers he will give up his hermitage and become civilized. No one has yet been able to receive from his lips the story of his strange life.

The Meaning of the Marietta Centennial.

We give below a short extract from Senator Hoar's oration at Marietta, Ohio, referred to last week. It is worthy of careful reading not only as a specimen of masterly eloquence, but as setting out in graphic style the historical importance of the "Ordinance of 1787," and the settlement of the "Northwest Territory."

We are not here to celebrate an accident. What occurred here was premeditated, designed, foreseen. If there be in the universe a power which ordains the course of history, we cannot fail to see in the settlement of Ohio an occasion when the human will was working in harmony with its own. The events move onward to a dramatic completeness. Rufus Putnam lived to see the little colony, for whose protection against the savage he had built what he described as the strongest fortification in the United States, grow to nearly a million of people, and become one of the most powerful States in the confederacy. The men who came here had earned the right to the enjoyment of liberty and peace, and they enjoyed the liberty and peace they had earned. The men who had helped win the War of the Revolution did not leave the churches and schools of New England to tread over again the thorny path from barbarism to civilization, or from despotism to self-government. When the appointed hour had come, and

God uncovered the land,
That he hid of old time in the west,
As the sculptor uncovers the statue
When he has wrought his best,

then, and not till then, the man also was at hand.

But Virginia and Massachusetts have the right to claim and to receive a peculiar share of the honor which belongs to this occasion. They may well clasp each other's hands anew as they survey the glory of their work. These two States—the two oldest of the sisterhood—the State which framed the first written constitution, and the State whose founders framed the compact on the Mayflower; the State which produced Washington and the State which summoned him to his high command; the State whose son drafted the Declaration of Independence and the State which furnished its leading advocate on the floor; the mother of John Marshall and the mother of the President who appointed him; the State which gave the general and the State which furnished the largest number of soldiers to the Revolution; the State which gave the territory of the Northwest and the State which gave its first settlers—may well delight to remember that they share between them the honor of the authorship of the ordinance of 1787.

When the reunited country shall erect its monument at Marietta, let it bear on

one side the names of the founders of Ohio, on the other the names of Jefferson and Richard Henry Lee, and Carrington and Grayson, side by side with those of Nathan Dane and Rufus King and Manasseh Cutler, beneath the supreme name of Washington. Representatives of Virginia and Massachusetts, themselves in some sense representatives of the two sections of the country which so lately stood against each other in arms, they will bear witness that the estrangements of four years have not obliterated the common and tender memories of two centuries.

This, also, is one of the great events in the world's history which marks an advance of liberty on to new ground which she has held. We would not undervalue military achievements. Such a paradox, ridiculous anywhere, would be doubly unbecoming here. We stand by the graves of great soldiers of the War of Independence. This is the centennial of the State within whose borders were born Grant and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Garfield. The men of the Revolution fought that the principles of the ordinance of 1787 might become living realities. The great captains of the later war fought that the compact might be kept and forever remain unalterable. The five States of the Northwest sent nearly a million soldiers into the war for the Union.

It is this that makes the birthday of Ohio another birthday of the nation itself. Forever honored be Marietta as another Plymouth. The ordinance belongs with the Declaration of Independence and the constitution. It is one of the three title deeds of American constitutional liberty.

As the American youth for uncounted centuries shall visit the capital of his country—strongest, richest, freest, happiest of the nations of the earth—from the stormy coast of New England, from the luxuriant regions of the Gulf, from the akes, from the prairie and the plain, from the Golden Gate, from far Alaska—he will admire the evidences of its grandeur and the monuments of its historic glory. He will find there rich libraries and vast museums and great cabinets which show the product of that matchless inventive genius of America, which has multiplied a thousand fold the wealth and comfort of human life. He will see the simple and modest portal through which the great line of the Republic's chief magistrates have passed at the call of their country to assume an honor surpassing that of emperors and kings and through which they returned, in obedience to her laws, to take their place again as equals in the ranks of their fellow-citizens. He will stand by the matchless obelisk which, loftiest of human structures, is itself but the imperfect type of the loftiest of human characters. He will gaze upon the marble splendors of the Capitol, in whose chambers are enacted the statutes under which the people of a continent dwell together in peace and the judgments are rendered which keep the forces of State and nation alike within their appointed bounds. He will look upon the record of great wars and the statues of great commanders.

But, if he knew his country's history, and considered wisely the sources of her glory, there is nothing in all these which will so stir his heart as two faded and time-soiled papers, whose characters were traced by the hand of the fathers a hundred years ago. They are the original records of the acts which devoted this nation forever to equality, to education, to religion and to liberty. One is the Declaration of Independence, the other the Ordinance of 1787.

—X. was paying attention to a rich widow. "Madame," he said, as he offered her a bouquet, "you grow more and more beautiful every day." "You exaggerate, my dear sir!" exclaimed the lady, very much flattered. "Well, then let us say—every other day."—*Judge.*

"Bridget you are never in the kitchen when I want you. How is it?"

"Sure, mum, it's for the reason there's no teillin' when you're a-wantin' me."—*The Epoch.*

Lady of the house—"Jane, who is that girl that just left the kitchen?" Jane—"Oh, ma'am that's the lady that works for the woman across the street."—*Punch.*

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BOOKS AND READING.

New Books in Memorial Hall Library.

Bradley, Henry. Story of the Goths. [The Story of the Nations.]	1223.17
Contemporary Review. Vol. 52. 1887.	1323.8
Currier, A. H. Life of Constans La Goodell.	1252.18
Forbes, Archibald. William of Germany.	1466.2
Freeman, Edward A. William the Conqueror.	1467.1
Frith, W. P. My Autobiography and Reminiscences.	1252.20
Gallaudet, Edward M. Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.	1252.19
Grousset, Paschal. Ireland's Disease.	1236.7
Inge, William R. Society in Rome under the Caesars.	1262.18
Kingston, William B. Monarchs I have met.	1252.22
Lawrence, William. Life of Amos A. Lawrence.	1252.21
Lewis, A. H. A critical history of Sunday Legislation. 321-1888. A.D.	1461.1
Life's problems here and hereafter.	1466.3
Lowell, James Russell. Heart-ease and Rue.	1244.5
Mozley, Thomas. Reminiscences, chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement. 2v.	1255.21-22
Musical Visitor. 1887.	1354.12
O'Rell, Max. John Bull, Junior; or, how French is Traded.	1477.1
Peabody, Andrew P. Harvard Reminiscences.	1466.1
Riggs, Stephen R. Mary and I. Forty years with the Sioux.	1461.2
Todd, Charles B. Story of the City of New York.	1461.3
Tuttle, Herbert. History of Prussia under Frederic the Great.	1224.14-15
Wheeler, J. T. College History of India.	1463.1
Whipple, Edwin P. Outlooks on Society, Literature and Politics.	1235.7

BALLARD HOLT, LIBRARIAN.

The *Historical and Genealogical Register* is a *sine qua non* for all who desire to know all that is new about all that is old. The April number is a good specimen of its exceeding value in the different lines of its research and record. The biographical article accompanied by a life-like portrait is an interesting sketch of Amasa Walker of North Brookfield, one of the truest and best of the public men of Massachusetts in the present century. The article is written by his son, Gen. Francis A. Walker, and brings out his various services in connection with anti-slavery, peace, temperance, and the great movements of business and finance. Rev. Jas. P. Lane starts a genealogy of a branch of the Lane family that settled in North Yarmouth, Me., and afterwards Lanesville, Gloucester. Lists of marriages solemnized by Rev. Thos. Foxcroft in Boston, 1720-33, of old burying-ground inscriptions in Colchester, Ct., and of American medical graduates from the University of Edinburgh, 1805-1866 are just in the line of this magazine. Mr. Water's Genealogical Gleanings in England take up the names of Ludlow, Wilson, Taylor, etc.

Dr. Samuel A. Greene of Boston contributes a list (originally copied from Peter Edes's Diary) of American prisoners taken at Bunker Hill some of whom were, in Sept. 1775, still "confined in Boston Gaol." Among these was "Daniel Sessions of Andover." This should doubtless be *Darius* Sessions, as the latter name appears in Capt. Thomas Poor's roll of Minute men (mostly from Andover) at Lexington, and in Capt. Benjamin Farnham's Company at Runker Hill. His name also occurs in the list of men who were "at the taking of the Schooner" at Chelsea, between the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Darius Sessions was a tax-payer in Andover in 1774, but not in 1775. He did not apparently return to die in Andover.

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OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Fires in Massachusetts.

Mr. O. P. Chase, the late Clerk of the Board of Fire Engineers, has kindly furnished us with the following statistics from the annual report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner:

The number of fires during the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, was 2,238—an increase of 318 over the year preceding. The insurance upon the property in which these fires occurred amounting to \$13,064; the total damages, \$4,220,326; insurance paid, \$2,990,931.

Of the causes 23 per cent are placed in the unknown column, 11 per cent are of incendiary origin, 10 per cent are attributable to defective chimneys, and kerosene oil, careless use of matches, and fire-crackers are together responsible for 57 per cent.

Regarding the class of buildings in which fires occurred, 959 were dwelling houses, 230 were barns and private stables, 46 grocery stores, 44 dry and fancy goods stores, 37 hotels, and so on through a list of 108 different classes of buildings and industries.

Of the 959 fires in dwelling houses the causes of 140 are unknown. 108 were caused by defective chimneys, 70 by fire crackers, 108 by kerosene lamps, 56 by children playing with matches, 50 by the careless use of matches, 47 by incendiaries, and 40 by smoking.

The Churches.

At the South church, last Sunday, Rev. J. J. Blair preached on the subject of prayer—Matt. 7: 7. Rev. Mr. Palmer at Christ church had a thoughtful and helpful sermon from Eph. 4: 1—making Paul, "the prisoner of the Lord," not of Caesar, an example for people now who are brought by God's providence into trouble. In the evening, he spoke extemporaneously upon Ps. 1: 3.

Rev. C. C. Starbuck supplied the Free church pulpit most acceptably, preaching from Hosea 6: 3—"Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord." Rev. Mr. Pridie, pastor of the Baptist church in Tewksbury, exchanged with Pastor Greene of the West church, his subject being the great refusal, Matt. 19: 22. Father Ryan's subject was Christ, the Good Shepherd, and Rev. J. V. Stratton's, Christ the Seeker and Saviour of the lost.—Matt. 18: 11 and Luke 19: 10.

Besides theological students who supply regularly, Mr. W. Slade preached last Sabbath at Riverside church, Lawrence; Mr. L. D. Bliss at Central church, Worcester; Mr. E. H. Chandler at Nantucket; Mr. G. H. Mank at Shirley; Mr. G. W. Patterson at Bristol, N. H.; Mr. E. B. Stiles at Auburn, R. I.

Professor Tucker's second sermon (at the Seminary church) on the Meaning of Christianity in the world had for its text John 10: 10, "I am come that they might have life." Christianity first makes its power felt in the world as a religion which takes the initiative, following men as they go away from God. But the mission of Jesus as the Good Shepherd was not only one of search after men, but of conflict with the enemies which would kill and destroy. The life which Christ gives is opposed to spiritual death. What are its signs? Impenitence: when sin becomes impenitence, it invites death; Christianity has to do with an impenitent world; Christ puts Himself and His cross in the path of every impenitent sinner; man has to deal not only with the ten commandments but with the eternal and living Christ. Unbelief; Christ says to every man, "Believe," and gives him something which he will rejoice in believing. Indifference: the soul without conscience, denying obligation to God, and daring to live outside of law; Christ puts Himself before men and makes them see. Religious selfishness: a man may pretend to be religious and yet develop in himself the highest forms of personal selfishness; Christ comes as a permanent factor in His church, keeping His religion sweet and pure and fresh, a joy and a fragrance in the world. The afternoon address was on Eze. 18: 4—the individuality of the soul as related to God—in the sense of sin, in its faith, in its joy, in its performance of duty.

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Asa Bullard, the Sunday School Preacher.

Mr. Bullard has been so well known in all the Congregational churches of this region for two generations as the Secretary of the "Massachusetts Sunday School Society," and editor of the *Well Spring*, that we print the remarks made at his funeral in Cambridgeport by Rev. Dr. Dunning:

Our brother enjoyed his life. His thoughts were as vigorous as in boyhood and his mind was as serene. Fifty-four years ago last month he was appointed general agent of our society. He was already a Sunday School worker. His public work extends over more years than the society itself. The society has changed its name again and again, but his name has remained with it all along. In the interests of this society he travelled through the West before railroads were built. He had watched the rolling prairies as they began to teem with life. He has seen the seeds of truth he has sown grow into grand truth for God. All through his life he has associated himself with children; two things were in his thoughts for years—first, the Bible and the study of it; second, children and their religious training. He founded the *Well Spring* through which he had an audience of 60,000 children. He was never settled as a pastor, but few ministers ever addressed so many audiences. He loved his work from first to last. Four years ago the society voted to retire him on his full salary, but he continued to work. His mind was as clear and his character as beautiful at the time he passed away as ever, and the boys of three weeks ago heard him with as much enthusiasm and pleasure as those of half a century ago. May we not gratefully say, "We give thee joy, our father."

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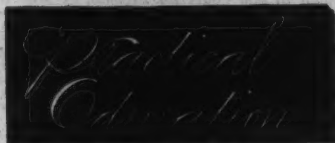
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LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.10 ar. in Andover 7.32; 7.35 ar. 8.23; 8.35 ar. 9.00; 11.00 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.15 ar. 12.44; 1.00 ar. 1.23; 3.00 ar. 3.42; 3.40 ar. 4.05; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.47; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.20 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.40 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.05.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 7.32, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.44, 1.23, 3.00, 3.42, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.51, 7.53. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.05.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.30, 7.55, 8.20, 9.35, 9.40, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.15, 12.17, 1.10, 2.00, 2.35, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.02, 7.05, 9.30. SUNDAY: 7.40, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25, 5.37, 7.44.

*From South side.

ANDOVER TO SALEM. A. M. 7.32, arrive in Salem 8.40. P. M. 12.53 ar. 2.03; 5.45 ar. 6.55.

SALEM TO ANDOVER. A. M. 7.00 arrive in Andover, 8.33; 11.32 ar. 1.36. P. M. 4.43 ar. 5.50; 6.00 ar. 7.12. Via Wakefield Junction, 10.35 ar. 11.30; 1.55 ar. 3.00.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H. 7.32 N. 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.53 N. 1.23, 3.42 N. 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 N. 7.53 H.

SUNDAY. A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.05 H.

H. to Haverhill only. N. connects to Newburyport.

GOING NORTH, VIA MANCHESTER. A. M. 8.23. P. M. 12.44, 3.00, 5.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.47.

ANDOVER POST OFFICE.

WM. G. Goldsmith, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE: for Boston, New York, South and West, 7, 9.20, 12, 6.45; for Lawrence, 8.00, 3.45; for East, 8, 3.45; for North, 8, 9.20, 3.45.

MAILS OPEN: from Boston, 8, 9, 1.30, 4.30, 5, 7.15; from Lawrence, 8.30, 1.30, 6, 7.45; from East, 1.30, 7.45; from North, 1.30, 6.

HOURS: 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Money order office, 8 A. M. to 5.30 P. M. Legal Holidays, open 8 to 9.30 A. M.

THE MARKETS.

Local Retail Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Andover Dealers.

Flour, Haxall,	\$5.75 to \$6.00
" St. Louis,	5.00 to 5.25
Corn, per bag,	1.50
Meal " "	1.40
" oat, per lb.	31-2c. to 41-2c.
Oats, per bag,	96 c. to 100 c.
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	\$1.20 to \$1.25
Tea,	25 c. to 30 c.
Coffee,	24 c. to 33 c.
Sugar, gran.	71-2 c. to 8 c.
" brown,	6 c. to 7 c.
Butter,	22 c. to 35 c.
Cheese,	16 c. to 17 c.
Eggs,	to 22 c.
Lard,	10 c. to 11 c.
Potatoes, per bu.	to \$1.10
Onions, " peck,	60c.
Beans, " "	*60 c. to 85 c.
Cranberries, per bu.	\$2.50 to 3.20
Apples, per bbl.,	\$1.50 to 2.50
Ham, per lb.,	12c. to 14 c.
Pork, roast,	12c. to 14 c.
" salt,	14 c.
Beef, roast,	10c. to 28 c.
" steak,	15c. to 28 c.
Lamb roast,	14c. to 20 c.
" chops,	15c. to 25 c.
Veal,	10c. to 20 c.
Sausages,	12 to 14 c.
Chickens,	15c. to 25c.
Fowls,	17 c.
Turkeys,	17 c. to 20 c.
Codfish,	6c. to 10 c.
" dry,	7c. to 11 c.
Hallbut,	12 c. to 18c.
Haddock,	4c. to 6 c.
Clams, per qt.,	25 c.
Oysters, " "	30 c. to 40 c.
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	85c. to \$1.00
Straw, " "	\$1.10 to \$1.20
Coal, furnace, per ton,	\$7.00
" egg,	\$7.25
" stove,	\$7.50
Wood, hard, per cord,	\$6.00 to \$6.50
" soft, "	\$4.50

Special Notices.

West Parish Juvenile Missionary Society this (Saturday) afternoon, 3 o'clock, at Mr. Sumner Carruth's.

Prof. Tucker will preach on Sunday at the Seminary Chapel.

Gospel temperance meeting, Sunday afternoon, 4.15 o'clock, in lower town hall.

Madame Camilla Urso's concert, Monday evening, April 23, 8.15 o'clock.

Andover Conference at Lowell, Tuesday.

Rev. A. S. Chesebrough, D.D., of Saybrook, Conn., will speak to the theological students and others who care to attend, on Thursday, April 26, at 7 P. M., in Bartlett chapel; topic, "The work of the pastor with the children."

Creamery meeting, Thursday evening at town hall, 7.30 o'clock.

Advertised Letters, April 16, 1888.

Persons calling, will please give the date of this list.

Abbott, M. J.	Farnham, A.
" W. B.	Gray, Florence
Buck, M. R.	Hackett, E. H.
Blackman, L. L.	Irving, Frank
Boyce, E. H.	Jackson, J. F.
Browne, M. E.	Leavitt, J. F.
Curtis, H. E.	Martin, Norman
Clark, Dorcas	Mooney, Phillip
Cameron, L.	Nettleton, Ida M.
Couger, M. A.	Phillips E. & Sons
Cox, John	Richards, Henry
Donovan, Jennie	Rogers, C. W.
Davis, Caroline	Spaulding, E. R.
" E. F.	Smith, Arthur
Dixon, Mr.	Sheldon, Eames & Co.
Davis, C. H.	Stiles, W. A.
Estes, M. B.	Tucker, C. C.

Underwood, John

WILLIAM G. GOLDSMITH, P. M.

DEATHS.

In Andover (Frye Village), April 14, Alexander Ezekiel Cohen, aged about 74 years.

In Andover (West Parish), April 18, Mrs. Roxanna (Brown), widow of Mr. Darius Smith, aged 82 years.

In Ballardvale, April 15, James Conway, aged 95 years.

In North Andover, April 12, of heart disease, Catherine Brennan, aged 61 years.

In North Andover, April 15, Mrs. Edward McDonald, aged 31 years.

In Oneonta, N. Y., April 11, Merrill D. Richardson, formerly of Andover, aged 65 years.

ANDOVER NEWS.

Harry F. Noyes, son of Henry P. Noyes, the "short-stop" of the Yale College Nine, got a sprain yesterday while playing in a game at Bridgeport, Ct.

Miss Alice M. Gage of Boxford is visiting friends in town.

Henry A. Bodwell has offered for sale in our advertising columns, his desirable house lots on Maple Avenue. They are among the most attractive building spots in town.

Jerry Mahoney is to build a new house in Abbott Village on the lot he recently bought from John Chandler. Geo. S. Cole does the work.

Mr. Harry Higgins of Denver, Col., son of the late George Higgins of Andover, has been visiting Mrs. Solomon Higgins on Central St.

Quite an audience gathered at the Town hall last Wednesday evening to witness a varied entertainment given mostly by Lawrence parties.

An unusually large audience is assured for the Camilla Urso concert and those desiring seats should secure them at once at the Andover Bookstore.

Messrs. J. H. Campion & Co. are bound people shall find them, and a person feels almost pushed into their store when he comes into the region of that ever-pointing hand which is the new sign placed over their door.

The "Old Sixth" held the anniversary of its famous march through Baltimore in Lawrence yesterday. A banquet was given the veterans by the city, and speeches made by Mayor Mack, Gen. Banks, and others. Maj. Wm. Marland was present; he was the only Andover man in that regiment.

The Towns around us.

The Supreme Judicial Court began its April sitting at Salem, on Tuesday, Chief Justice Morton on the bench, and Rev. Dr. Arey of Salem offering prayer.

Newburyport and Salem are starting co-operative banks.

Ezekiel Peabody of Ipswich died last Sunday, lacking only a few weeks of being a centenarian. Rowley's oldest man, John Tenney, died on the same day, aged eighty-seven.

Marblehead, always patriotic, celebrated the anniversary of the departure of its

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the will of David Snow, late of Andover in the County of Essex, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to WILLIAM A. HASKELL, ELLEN C. SNOW, EXECUTORS.

P. O. Address, 102 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.
Andover, April 4, 1888.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the estate of Mary Ann Flint, late of Andover, in said county, widow, deceased.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by John H. Flint, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or securities on his bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the first Monday of May next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said John H. Flint is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, GEORGE F. CHOATE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. T. MAHONEY, REGISTER.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-law, Next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of C. Estella Gould, late of Andover, in said county (wife of Milo H. Gould) deceased.

GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by Milo H. Gould, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or securities on his bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lawrence, in said county of Essex, on the second Monday of May, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Milo H. Gould is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, GEORGE F. CHOATE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. T. MAHONEY, REGISTER.

COCHICHEWICK LAKE ICE.

ADAMS & DAW of North Andover wish to inform the citizens of Andover, North Andover and vicinity that they are prepared to deliver

PURE LAKE ICE

to families and others. Orders for Andover left at R. M. Abbott's, corner of Summer Street and Pynchard Avenue will be promptly attended to.

EDWARD ADAMS. JAMES DAW.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE!

1 Square Wagon, holds 6 barrels; 1 Heavy Wagon, holds 10 barrels; 1 Phaeton, 1 Democrat, 1 Open Buggy all in good repair.

C. H. BREEN,

PARK STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

LOVELL'S POPULAR LIBRARY,
AT THE
ANDOVER BOOK STORE

militia company for the defence of the Capital in 1861, with firing of guns and ringing of bells. J. J. H. Gregory, the benevolent seedsman of that town, has presented several acres of land to the town for a public park.

The ancient church of St. Michael in Marblehead (built in 1714), which has been undergoing extensive repairs, was re-dedicated on Wednesday. Senator Roads of Marblehead delivered the address, and a special car-load of his fellow-senators were in attendance.

Hon. Geo. A. Marden, editor of the Lowell Courier, has been presented with a magnificent mantle-clock by the Lowell Choral Society, of which he is President.

Samuel P. Andrews of Salem, for 34 years clerk of the first district court of Essex County and of the police court that preceded it, has resigned, and William P. Andrews his son, has been appointed in his place.

A news item from Kalamazoo, Mich., says that arrangements have been made with a restaurant keeper there to feed tramps at 60 cents per dozen. On that basis, it would be easy to figure up from the statistics in the Frye Village column, Mr. Almshouse-keeper Allen's gross receipts for the last month!

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY GOODS, Silk & Pure Linen Handkerchiefs,

Gloves, Dressing Cases, Vases,
Lamps, Mirrors, Bread and
Milk Sets, Crockery Sets.

Also a fine line of

California Fruit Confects,
Nuts, Fruits, Prunelles &c.

SMITH & MANNING,

ESSEX ST.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

L. J. BACIGALUPO,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

French and American Confectionery,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts of all kinds.

LONDON WAFERS.

New Stock of

Fruits, Preserves, and Jams, Honey, Tamarinds,

Olives, Sardines, Deviled Ham, and Pickles.

Fancy Goods and Toys.

Fresh-roasted Peanuts every day.

MAIN ST.

ANDOVER.

JOHN CORNELL,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD, HAY, AND STRAW.

OFFICE:

CARTER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

YARD:

Near the Freight Station of Boston and
Maine Railroad.

All Kinds of Rubber Foot Wear at

BROWN'S

The Empress High Arctic are the best

OVERSHOES

Made for Ladies' Wear.

Swift's Building, Main Street.

ANDOVER.

Engraving on Metal Made Easy!

Perfect Guide! Everything Furnished!
Send two 2c. stamps for particulars and
Samples of Engraving.

P. O. Box, 798, Middletown, Conn.

ANY ONE

wanting washing and ironing neatly done, call on
MRS. H. CUMMINGS,
No. 1 SCHOOL STREET, OPPOSITE DEPOT.

WANTED!

A girl in a small family to do general house-work.
Apply to "J," TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON SCHOOL STREET.

A NEW HOUSE, well built and convenient,
containing 15 rooms, beside bath-room with hot and
cold water—one room on each floor provided with
open fireplace.

The lot of land contains about 15000 feet, with fruit
and shade trees.

Location one of the Best in Town.

For terms apply to

HORACE WILSON,

SCHOOL STREET, ANDOVER, OFF. ABBOT ACADEMY.

BAGS!!

A handsome line of

Ladies' Bags,

at prices from 30c. to 3.50.

Also a lot of

PURSES,

from 20c. to 50c.

May be seen in the window of

WHITING, THE JEWELLER.